

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

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**NOVEMBER 28—DECEMBER 3, 1875.**  
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POLITICAL (GENERAL).

THE *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* has a long article on European politics, in which it says that "since the Franco-German war Russia has commenced encroaching, and has violated the treaty of 1856, and is daily becoming more powerful. Therefore it is necessary that England should be prepared, and strengthen herself on the seas, although it is all nonsense about the Russians coming to Hindustán. There is no doubt but that they will wish to be strong in the Mediterranean. If the Russians are allowed to do this, England's route to India *viâ* Egypt will rest on the will of Russia, and England will have to accept all she does. The opinion of the European powers must be, that she is not able to take the part of Turkey and declare war with Russia, as at present England is alone, and has no one to join her, and until she gets some other power to join, it is impossible for England to declare war. May God avert war, and there may be no occasion for it, and all apprehension pass away; but those who are well acquainted with the affairs of Europe say, that Europe is in a critical position just now—a position she has never been

before in. England is lowered and France ruined, but Russia has become powerful. Denmark was abandoned in her time of need by England, and from this it was feared the affairs of Europe would not end well. This has now come to pass. No one heeded anything then, or else all this would have been prevented."

The *Rohilkhand Akhbār* of the 27th November writes, that from telegrams, dated 16th November, from London, it appears that the *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that friendly relations exist between all the European powers. The editor is inclined to disbelieve the above, as there is no doubt but that Russia is secretly preparing herself to invade Turkey, and that Russia, Germany, and Austria have entered into an alliance.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 27th November writes, that it learns from the *London Times* that the Russians are considered the strongest nation in the whole world; that they are highly intelligent, but very little educated. The inhabitants number about eight crores out of which only fifteen lakhs are educated.

The *Urdū Akhbār* of Akola of the 27th November writes, that General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador of Constantinople, lately had an interview with the Sultān of Turkey, and that the General spoke out plainly that all the Sultān's subjects were dissatisfied, and recommended something being done in the matter.

The *Kasi Patrika* of the 30th November writes, that the Austrian army has entered the territories of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in all this have given no thought whatever to England, who is greatly interested in the matter. It is to be seen how England will act in this quarrel. The *Pioneer* praises England for having purchased the Suez Canal shares. This is very good. Should Egypt be in trouble, England will be ready to go to war on her account. The Russians will now know that the English Lion has roused itself.

The *Rájputána Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 26th November notices the fact that the Khedive of Egypt has applied to the British Government for the services of two financial officers.

CÁBUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Rájputána Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 19th November writes, that the Kashgar Envoy has had an interview with the Emperor of Russia, and that he has agreed to the appointment of a Russian Resident at Kashgar. The editor expresses his surprise at the Amír of Kashgar objecting to the appointment of an English Resident at Kashgar, but agreeing to a Russian Resident being stationed there. The Russian Resident is sure to interfere with the Amír's affairs, and thus his country will be lost some day.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of the 20th November writes, that preparations are being made at Cábul, for Sardár Abdulá Khán to start for Jalálábád, and that Nowroz Khán has not up to date been subdued, and that he is plundering and robbing on all sides. (This paragraph has gone the round of the press.)

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 24th November writes,—“The Russians are very persevering, and their doings in Central Asia are surprising. Then why should they not subdue the country about them. A Russian Captain has gone towards Western China in search of a road *viâ* Siberia.”

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 26th November writes,—“The Russians are making great progress in Central Asia, and therefore it is necessary that Persia and Afghanistán should be kept quiet; from the beginning this should have been done. There is no doubt that the Russians will some time or another attempt to invade Hindustán; there is no doubt that the British Army in India is able to repel any force that may make the attempt, therefore the British Government should have no fear on the subject, as it is not an easy matter for the Russians to come to Peshawar.” The editor

is "well aware that if the Russians get an opportunity of invading Afghanistán and Teheran they will do so, which will give the British Government a deal of trouble. The British Government have turned their attention now towards Persia and Afghanistán, and this is very good, as nothing has been lost yet."

The *Nafa-ul-Azím* of the 9th November says, that it learns from the *Englishman* that it is not yet certain if the Russians will capture the whole of Central Asia or only a portion. If the former, then of course they will take Badakshán and Afghanistán. Then no one will be able to face them on that side. There is no doubt that it will take the Russians some time to make proper arrangements, &c., in Central Asia, but after that they are certain to advance on this side and cause a disturbance in Hindustán. The same journal says that Sadi Khán, the eldest son of the Khán of Kokhand, has been elected a ruler by the inhabitants of Kokhand, and that he called upon General Kaufmann and informed him that he took no part in the disturbance, that the chief instigator of the insurrection was Abdul Rahmán. Sadi Khán has now been appointed Amír of Kokhand by the Russians, but it is feared that the other Kháns and rulers of Central Asia will not be pleased at this.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 28th November, quoting the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says, that both the Russians and Persians are against the Turcomans. If they create any disturbance at Astrabad the Russians will punish them ; if again they do so in any other place the Persians will punish them ; if again the Afghans incite the Turcomans to rebellion, the Russians will then no doubt invade Afghanistán. Lords Granville and Derby are well aware as to the intentions of the Russians towards Afghanistán, notwithstanding the assurance of Russia towards England that Afghanistán will be left alone ; General Kaufmann has an idea that the Amír of Cábul intends to invade and capture Bokhára from the Russians ; and he would

be joined by all the Turcomans in this expedition. Notwithstanding that the British Government have assured the Russians that the Amír of Cábul has no such intentions, that he has enough to do in his own territories, the Russians will not believe it. No doubt if the Afghans leave the Russians alone, they will not interfere with them.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh* of the 28th November writes, that Sirdár Abdulla Khán, the heir to the Cábul throne, is preparing to come to Jalálabad; that Nowroz Khán, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cábul troops, continues committing depredations all about those parts. All letters before leaving Cábul are examined and any one attempting to send any news is arrested and punished.

The *Tohfá-i-Káshmir* of the 13th November writes, that some travellers, after travelling through Bokhára, Taskhand, Samarcand, Kokhand, Kashgarh and Yarkund, have arrived at Srinagar, and state that the Russians have opened out liquor shops at Bokhára, and that public women are allowed publicly to carry on their trade; that they exact one-tenth from the Turco zamindárs and have taxed every house in Samarcand, and that they (the Russians) have levelled their mosques and graves, and have built their magazines on those spots; that the Atalik Gházi has lately captured the country belonging to the Kirgazús and has defeated the insurgents as well as Surkul (*sic*) and that his army were preparing to advance further on. Amír Sher Ali Khán has ordered his troops to watch and guard his boundaries. It is rumoured that the ruler of Chatteral is in a state of terror.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 23rd November says that a citizen of Mysore is having a crown made at a cost of rupees fifty thousand, and intends presenting this to the Prince of Wales; he has been told by some person, that if he does this, the Prince is sure to place him on the Mysore gaddi during the minority of the present Mahárája.

The *Sayyid-ul-Akhhár* of the 20th November and one or two other papers notice the conduct of the Mahárána of Udaipur at the late Darbár at Bombay, but make no comments on it.

The *Benares Akhhár* of the 25th November regrets to learn that the Secretary of State for India has closed his ears to all the complaints and grievances of the Ex-Gaekwár of Baroda.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the 29th November writes, that it was most unjust and unkind on the part of Government to make the king (bádshah) of Hindustán, the Mahárája of Udaipur, sit below the Gaekwár of Baroda; that the Mahárájas of Kolápur and Surat consider themselves highly honoured if they are in any way related to the Udaipur family, as they are considered very noble; that the minister of Nípal, who receives a salute of 21 guns, considers himself highly honoured by being connected with this family, and any present received from Udaipur is worshipped and put on their heads. But what can be done? Such is the present Government. "Oh! Maháráj, through you have Jaipur and Rewah been connected with Izianagar and honoured. But if nothing else, the English Government should have considered the honour due to this ancient king—that this ever loyal king who with the touch of his left toe makes Rájás should be compelled to sit below the ruler of Baroda! Brothers, all this I have said unthinkingly, but the English should open their ears and hear that the Hindús of Hindustán love their king, and that he should be honoured accordingly. I swear and say that on account of the treatment the Mahárája of Udaipur has received, the Hindús have become sad and heartbroken and the pleasure they felt on the Prince's visit is gone. Has Her Majesty sent the Prince to make the Hindú Rájás glad or has she sent him to make them sorrowful? If they are to be treated in this manner how will they assist us when the Russians come to invade Hindustán? The Mahárája belongs to the same house who were

ruined, robbed and looted by the Muhammadan kings, but would not give in to them nor give them their daughters; he belongs to that family who married Nowsherwán's daughter; he is also related to the highest Rájá of the west, i. e., the Mahárája of Káshmir. Oh! the heart is breaking. Leaving family aside, his high caste was not even considered by Government, but now the Government do not look to high caste or family, but look to riches and money, and honour it. The Duke of Sutherland, who is with the Prince of Wales, is a richer man than the Prince, and even richer than the Queen of England. Her Majesty told the Sháh of Persia that the Duke of Sutherland was so rich that he could purchase England and its dependencies and pay down cash for it. For the Prince receives a salute of only 21 guns, and the Duke, who is a companion only, should received 41 guns being richer."

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The *Roz-i-Námá Panjáb* of the 23rd November regrets to learn from the *Royal Tourist*, that on account of the war-like rumours in Europe about Russia and England being about to declare war, the Prince of Wales may have to return to England without finishing his tour. The editor believes that all this has now passed away, and that the Prince will not return at once, but complete his tour.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 30th November writes, that the natives of this country are very foolish in uselessly subscribing towards the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund—money to be squandered away on decorations, fireworks and illuminations. They should rather subscribe towards the building of schools and colleges, which would benefit the public, the establishment of poor-houses, blind and maimed asylums, or funds for students to be sent to England to finish their education.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Wakl-i-Hindustán* of the 20th November writes, that it is impossible to speak with certainty as to the number

of prostitutes that are in Hindustán ; their number is so large in some cities that it is disgraceful to contemplate it. In fact, they are the cause of every thing that is bad, and also the cause of young men remaining uneducated. They have been the ruination of some thousands of respectable families, and every good and respectable person thinks that this should be put a stop to, and that outside every city and town a place should be built for them, and they be compelled to go there and reside. If this is not done, bad characters will increase and youths will remain uneducated.

The same journal says, that it cannot be denied that if the laws and regulations of the present time were to be compared with those of olden times, the difference would be found out to be as between heaven and hell ; but notwithstanding all this, there are objections to some of the laws and works of the present Government. "The object of these lines is to show the unjustness of the new rules regarding the naib tahsildárs and other similar appointments in the Panjáb. Under the new rules the salaries of naib tahsildárs have been fixed at from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per mensem, thus the 4th grade naib tahsildárs do not receive more pay than a sawár. It is well known to every one that a naib tahsildár is compelled to keep a horse and at least two servants, and that with the greatest difficulty this can be managed on 30 rupees. It is a matter for consideration whether, as only persons of respectability and of good families are appointed to these posts, they can be expected to live on 30 rupees ; they are supposed to hold responsible positions and must appear respectable, and in the mufassil they are considered valued officials of the Government. Such being the case, we wish to know the reason of their pay being reduced : it would have been far better if their designation had been entirely changed, and they were styled Munsarims, or something like it. If things are allowed to remain as at present they will before long ruin the poor cultivators."

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 25th November says that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces wishes to introduce certain reforms in the management of chaukidars and village policemen, and that he has addressed the Inspector-General of Police on the subject. All this is very good and will benefit the people.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The *Matlá-i-Núr* of the 23rd November writes, that it learns from the *Indian Mirror*, that the Hindú women of Scinde approve of the Muhammadan religion, and that there have been several converts lately. There is nothing surprising in this: the religion the women approve they adopt, and they are eager to read Muhammadan works.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 26th November writes, that information about former kings is always obtained from ancient buildings, but that though Government has ordered all such to be preserved, those who should give Government assistance in this matter do not do so. For instance, the minaret near the *Jumma Masjid* at Aligarh has been pulled down; a valuable memorial being thereby removed for no reason whatever. The public regret this very much, as the place used to be visited by every visitor and was a sort of record of the olden times. This is not the only minaret which has been treated in this manner, several other ancient buildings have shared the same fate at Lucknow and Delhi; in several cities, tanks and buildings of olden times are being destroyed as no one looks after them; a tank at Aligarh is sharing the same fate as well as some mosques. Government should do something to repair these buildings from the municipal funds.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 1st December writes, that it regrets to find that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, has simply thanked the soldiers who worked

so well during the late floods at Allahabad. Had the Government nothing substantial to give them?

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Sholá-i-Tár* of the 30th November writes, that the whole of Hindustán is dissatisfied with the management of the Postal Department, but nevertheless the Government pays no attention. The postal subordinates fear no one and make away with letters containing postal and court-fee stamps whenever they can. Of course the postal authorities ask, why were the letters not registered, but are not notes, &c., abstracted from registered letters also?

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The *Urdu Akhbār* of Akola (Marahti) of the 27th November, noticing that very few students have passed good examinations this year in the Akola High School, says that he does not consider the masters are to blame, as they have so much writing to do besides teaching, and recommends that the Director should appoint a separate writer to each high school.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Koh-i-Nár,	Urdú,	Lahore,	Weekly,	Novr., 1875.	Novr., 25th
2	Urdú Akhbár of Akola,...	Ditto,	Akola,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th
3	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb, ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Daily,	" 22nd	" 25th
4	Panjábi Akhbár, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 20th	" 25th
5	Ashraf-ul-Akhdár, ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 21st	" 25th
6	Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	" 20th	" 25th
7	Lauh-i-Mahfúz, ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
8	Agra Akhbár, ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th
9	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari, ...	Ditto,	Rámpur,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 25th
10	Tohfa-i-Panjáb, ...	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 25th
11	Rohilkhand Akhbár, ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 20th	" 25th
12	Rájputaná Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jalpur,	Weekly,	" 19th	" 25th
13	Márwár Gazette,	Urdú and Hindí,	Jodhpur,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 25th
14	Tohfa-i-Panjáb, ...	Urdú,	Amritsar,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
15	Khair Khwáh-i-Hind, ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	" 25th
16	Muhibb-i-Hind, ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 2nd week,	" 25th
17	Rahbar-i-Hind, ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 25th
18	Akmal-ul-Akhdár, ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 21st	" 25th
19	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	" 24th	" 25th
20	Kárnámá, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 22nd	" 25th
21	Sayyid-ul-Akhdár, ...	Urdú and Hindí,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	" 25th
22	Sholá-i-Tár, ...	Urdú,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 23rd	" 25th
23	Mayo Memorial Gazette,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	" 25th
24	Sádiq-ul-Akhdár, ...	Ditto,	Bháwalpur,	Weekly,	" 22nd	" 25th
25	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb, ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Daily,	" 23rd	" 25th
26	Matla-i-Nár, ...	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 23rd	" 25th
27	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut.	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 25th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
28	Sudarshan Samachar,	Hindi,	Allahabad,	Ditto,	1875. Novr., 25th	1875. Novr., 27th
29	Roz-i-Nama Panjab,	Urdá,	Lahore,	Daily,	" 24th	" 27th
30	Nur-ul-Anwar,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 27th	" 29th
31	Wakfi-i-Hindustan,	Ditto,	Amrisar,	Ditto,	" 27th	" 30th
32	Oudh Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	" 26th	" 30th
33	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 24th	" 30th
34	Khair Khwath-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 24th	" 30th
35	Akhbar-i-Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 30th
36	Shams-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 30th
37	Khair Khwath-i-Panjab,	Ditto,	Gujranwala,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 30th
38	Rifah-i-Am,	Ditto,	Siakot,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 30th
39	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 3rd week,	" 30th
40	Roz-i-Nama Panjab,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 30th
41	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Daily,	" 26th	" 30th
42	Nur-i-Afshan,	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Weekly,	" 25th	" 30th
43	Saddarsha,	Hindi and English,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 25th

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ALLAHABAD :

The 5th December, 1875.